WAR UNITES THE COUNTRY.

PATRIOTIC PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bill Passed Removing All Political Disabilities Imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution-Patrictic Speeches Brlivered by Democrats and Republicans-Seitle of Mentucky Spenks for the South.

WASHINGTON, June 1.- The House made history in a three-hour session to-day. Without a dissenting vote it passed the substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee for the Senate bill removing the political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, the last remaining vestige of the adverse legislation growing out of the civil war. The substitute was made necessary, said Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin, in charge of the measure, by reason of the unfortunate construction of the Senate measure, which had been hastily drawn and passed, and he assured the House there would be no difference between the two bodies when the House proposition was submitted to the Senate. The bill had the unanimous approval of the Committee on Judiciary. was very brief, declaring merely: "That the disability imposed by section 3 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, heretofore incurred, is hereby

removed. A veritable love feast signalized the consider ation and passage of the bill, in which Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio, Gen. Henderson and Mr. Lacey of lows, and Mr. Settle of Kentucky took leading parts. The latter's contribution aroused greatest enthusiasm in the House. A discordant note was introduced by Mr. Lewis of Washington, who expressed doubt of the sincerity of the expression indulged in by the Republicans, in view of the assertion credited in an interview to Representative Overstreet of Indiana, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, that Democratic States were delinquent in making up their quotas under the President's first call for troops. An incident of the afternoon was a somewhat acrimonious colloguy between Messrs. Bailey and McMillin, the rival Democratic leaders, as to the propriety of Gen. Wheeler asking for leave of absence from the House to go to the field.

Mr. Hull. Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, asked for unanimous consent for consideration of the bill to add twentyfive to the present force of eighty post quartermaster sergeants. After a long discussion of the necessity for the measure, Mr. Underwood (Dem., Ala.), "in view of the importance of the bill, and the fact that it ought not to be considered when there was evidently not a quorum present," demanded the regular order, and the bill was laid aside.

A letter to the Speaker from W. V. A. Sullivan was read announcing the fact that he had sent to the Governor of Mississippi his resignation as Representative from the Second district of that State, having been appointed Senator, vice E. C. Walthall, deceased.

Mr. Jenkins (Rep., Wis.) called up the Senate bill to remove the political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment, for which the House committee had reported a substitute to ate measure, which, Mr. Jenkins said, had evi dently been hastily drawn.

Mr. Lacey (Rep., Ia.), referring to his visit to Camp Alger on Saturday, said that the time had come for removing the disabilities imposed by the Constitution. The House had granted a leave of absence to Gen. Wheeler of Alabama to

enable him to go to the front. This statement brought Mr. Bailey (Dem., Tex.) to his feet with the statement, made with some emphasis, that the House had not granted Gen. Wheeler leave of absence—that the gentleman

had not asked for leave.

Mr. McMillin (Dem., Tenn.), who had just joined in applauding Mr. Lacey's statements, rushed to the front declaring that "no man in

the House would object to granting him leave." Mr. Bailey-The Constitution forbids any per son from holding two offices under the Govern ment, and I believe it is just as patriotic for a man to obey the Constitution as it is for him to serve his country in the field when it is assailed, I do not believe a man can be a Representative in the House and an officer in the army at the same time, and I would not vote to permit any men to hold an office in the army while serving as a Representative, oven if he were my own brother.

brother.

Mr. McMillin—Mv voice shall never be raised against a man patriotic enough to leave his seat here and expose himself to the bullets of the fees of his country. [Applause.]

Mr. Lacey having concluded, Mr. Bailey took Mr. Lacey having concluded, Mr. Bailey took the floor and supported at some length his statement that the Constitution forbade any

person from holding two offices.

He was followed by Gen. Grosvenor (Rep., O.), who said he approved every statement made by Mr. Bailey. There was no occasion, he said, for He was followed by Gen. Groavenor (Rep., O.), who said he approved every statement made by Mr. Balley. There was no occasion, he said, for any man to exploit his patriotism here hy voting Gen. Wheeler leave of absence to serve his country. Members of the House desiring, like him, to go into the army, should do as he did, take his commission, and leave with the Governor of his State the responsibility of filling his place in the House.

A question by Mr. Panne (Hep., N. Y.) as to the views of Gen. Wheeler regarding the matter led Gen. Groavenor to narrate the dreum

the views of Gen. Wheeler regarding the mat-ter, led Gen. Grosvenor to narrate the circum-stances attending Gen. Wheeler's last appear-ance in the room of the Committee on Ways and Stances attending Gen. Wheeler's last appearance in the room of the Committee on Ways and Means. He said: "The committee was not in session when the General came in and said in his nervons way: 'thave just come in to set some papers out of my drawer. Since receiving my commission i've done nothing as a member of Congress, not even to frank a letter.' And everyboty knows that no higher manifestation of Gen. Wheeler's devotion round be made than this, 'Laughter,' At that point some one said: 'Mr. Charman, there seems to be a quorum present, and I suggest that we come to order,' Sen. Wheeler darted out of the door at that, shouting: 'Don't count me,' and that was the last word I heard him say." [Laughter and applause.]

last word I heard him say. [Laughter and appliance.]
Referring to the bill before the House, Gen.
Groevenors ad he thanked God that he had lived to see this day, when the Union had been reunited, not held by the force of judicial decrees and of military power, but a union of hearts and of hands that none could sever. He would vote for the passage of the bill and try to forget that occasion had ever existed for the smactment of the legislation it repealed.

Mr. Settle (Hem., Ky.) followed Gen. Grossenor in an eloquent speech that eveked applause at the conclusion of every one of its well-turned periods, and which was followed by an eutpouring of engratulations that prevented further consideration of the bill for some minutes. He said:

SPHAKKE: I think when the permanent "Mn. Spriakke: I think when the permanent record of this day's session is made up it would be incomplete indeed if some representative from the South—some ran who is supposed to be in sympathy with the Southern people in their present and their past relations to the general Government—dat not avail himself of the opportunity to respond to the generous sentiments that have been declared on the flower by the sentleman from John and the gentleman from Iowa in the conduct of this hill to-day. For, notwinstanding all we may say, this is a last bill and ought to have be one a law years ago, yet we from the South must agree that it is none the less a generous bill and Southern representatives should not hesitate so to declare in their places here.

"This bill is but the cultivination of the course of events that have been gradually supproaching

"This bill is but the cultivation of the course of events that have been gradually suproaching this point for tea or fifteen years uses. I have seen it in the present session. I have heard the great bettle byon of the South, 'Divey' receive as generous applause in Northern capitals as was accorded to the Star Spangled Banner and Marching Turough Georgia. And it came not from Southern symmathizers, but from the generous people of the North, who took that occasion to say in this way to their brethren at the South; 'We embrace you and have learned to force; all past differences. [Applause.]
"I happened to be at a downtown theatre the other evening. In the interval between the acts it has become the custom not in go out, but to remain and hear the orchestra discourse patriotic anthems and airs. After the band had ceased, playing some genuisman arose and prebut to remain and hear the orchestra discourse patriotic nathems and airs. After the band had ceased playing some gentleman arose and proposed Three cheers for Mckinley. The vast stationer rave them with a will. Then three cheers were proposed for Dewey, the hero of Manila, which were also responded to. And then some gentleman, whom I took to be a military officer of rank, arose in his place and waying his hand in the air and. Three cheers for a united country, Gentlemen, that sentiment caucht me, and it caught that vast house, lappause.

ak God that I have lived to see this "I thank God that I have lived to see this day. We sometimes thought that the great war between the States was an unmitigated svil. But, in the providence of tied, it, accompanied by other agencies, has proved to be a great blessing. That war was not of chance nor of accident, It came as the winds come and as the stories come and as all things class come. In response to the eternal purposes and beheate of film who boids the wind in His hat and the hearts of men in the holine of his hand. The bearinning of the war was the acus of that sectional hate which had been growing and increasing in bitterness for twenty years. The

quel showed that he could put them to considerable exercison. [Laughter and applause.]

"When valor and courage and endurance shall no longer command the praise of men, when tribute shall be denied to those who endured privation without complaint and suffered all manner of sacrifices without murmur, then we might heditate to unroll the curtain of that past and let its somes pass in panerama before us. But heaven forbid, in this day, when one touch of nature has made us all akin, that I should fear in this presence to held up for admiration the prowess of the gallant boys in the trenches and on the field, wearing the blue or wearing the gray, who gave to the iys in the trenches and on the field, wearing to blue or wearing the gray, who gave to the use of their country their lives, their fornes, and their sacred hones. (Applause, it the end came at last. Those Southern lights went down to their homes, and many of any cannot be reached by any provision of any cannot be reached.

"Many of those good knights are dust; Thoir good swords rust; Their sculs are with the saints, we trust.

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"They went dewn to desolated homes and waste places, and without a word of complaint they set about the task, the herculean task, of rebuilding those waste places and restoring their ancient salendor. Her sone laid dewn their ames in good faith upon the altar of their country, and in the same spirit they took their step to the music of the Union. I do not believe, gentlemen, that the American people were ever, so united as they are to-day. The wen who stayed at home were the last to forgive, but the men who fought have always been the first to ferget, (Appiause.) And now we are chastened in this cra of good times by the war in which we, find eurselves involved. We shall free Cuba, but we shall do more than that. We shall free on releves. The greatest of English posts, in speaking of the divine quality of mercy, has said that;"it is twice blest; it blesseth him that gives and him that takes." If we shall confer a gracious boon upon the people of that unhappy island, we shall receive a blessing from heaven, such, perhaps, as we may not be able to contain. Out of this baptism of fire and blood wherewith we are now being baptized, we shall come forth, I doubt not, a new nation, clean every whit, with sectional hate and sectional bitterness gone forever. That were a consummation devoutly to be wished, that were the summarm bonum, the great desideratum that, were well worth all the treasure we may expend and all the blood that may be shed. In the language of the great Kentucky elitor, this war has already forever eliminated the sectional context. There are thousands of old Confederates who are to-day happy in the thought that before they have been called to join the silent bivouce of the dead they can see the orth and the Seuth united in battle array beneath the Stars and Stripes.

"Fiag of the free heart's, hope and home!"

"Flag of the free heart's, hope and home! By sneet hands to valor given! The stars have lit the welkin dome, And all thy hoes were born in heaven."

And all thy bucs were born in heaven."

[Applause.]
Mr. Lewis (Dem., Wash.) gave a partisan twist to the discussion. He quoted from an interview with Representative Overstreet of Indiana, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, in which that gentleman asserted that the Democratic States were delinquent in filling their quotas of troops under the President's call, and that the Representatives from those States would turn from their support of the Government and remew their

were delinquent in filling their quotas of troops under the President's call, and that the Representatives from those States would turn from their support of the Government and renew their only strife, the fight of 16 to 1. These statements Mr. Lewis denounced as a stander upon the States assailed and deprocated the utterance and publication of such remarks.

Gen. Henderson (Rep., Ia.) said: "There should be but one thought on this question. Those who fought for the Union fought to keep our country together. We are now together, and the terrible opportunities of this summer have given all a chance to testify their genuine feelings in this regard. If this shall pass, if it become a law, as I believe it will, it will only record upon the statute books what has been recorded in the heart of every American citizen for many years past." [Applause.]

Mr. Fleming (Dem., Ga.) responded, he said, from the bottom of his heart to the high and noble sentiments uttered by Gen. Henderson. "He has expressed the true sentiment of the patriots of the country. Those are the sentiments we reciprocate on this side of the House, which are dear to the people of all sections of the country, and I will gladly add my voice to the support of the bill. In my judgment I never held the Republican party responsible and him alone."

This latter statement had reference to a suggestion from Mr. Cannon that the Overstreet interview had best be postponed until that gentleman was present.

Mr. Linney (Rep., N. C.) expressed his delight at the bill, but regretted that Mr. Lewis had interjected the Overstreet interview. "I thought the wewere going to have a love feast here, and I was ready to join in a sort of national hallelingh until this question was brought into discussion. It has thrown a wet blanket over the meeting, and the gentleman ought not to have berought tim."

Mr. Linney-How many things have you said

Mr. Lewis—Then it ought not have been said. Mr. Linney—How many things have you said

Mr. Linney—How many things have you said that ought not to have been said on this floor? Mr. Linney—How many things have you said that ought not to have been said on this floor? Mr. Linney—I can swear you and get a ver-dict that one-half you have said was wrong. [Laughter.] Mr. Linney paid a glowing tribute to the valor and patriotism of the people of North Carolina. and patriotism of the people of North Carolina, Illustrating them by the services and sacrifice of Ensign Worth Bagley, and saying that his example was the standard his State had set for example was the standard his State had set for courage and devotion to principle.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.), supporting the bill, said that, as Kansas was the State to start the war two years before the other States got into it, she was the first to recognize the principle of the bill and to recognize that the war was over by sending a rebel Brigadier (Harris) to repre-sent her in the Sanate.

ent her in the cenate. sont her in the Senate.

The discussion was closed by Mr. Cannon.

"This is our country," he said. "We all understand about its past history, and we are all proud of it. We are proud to-day that perhans we stand alone in history as a people who could have a conflict like unto that which we had, and that it can all be wiped out and forgiven in less than one generation."

tep., Mass.)-By the men living Mr. Walker (Hep., Mass.)—By the men living at the time it occurred.

Mr. Cannon—Yes. [Applause.] I thank God that we can do it now. [Applause.] And if we remove the disabilities it seems to me that some gentlemen who, apparently to me, want to make a little political capital against individuals, could, perhaps, forgive people for things that have been done since the war, when we are having this universal act of forgiveness and brotherhood written upon the statute book. I am proud of the bill; proud of the state of feeling that permits and demands its passage; and I congratulate this side of the House, and that has been demanded by the House and congratuate. [Loud applause.]

The bill was passed unanimously, and at 2:55 P. M. the House adjourned.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Hay of at the time it occurred

M. the House adjourced. A resolution was introduced by Mr. Hay of reginia asking the Secretary of War to give

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Hay of Virginia tasking the Secretary of War to give to the House the names of all civilians appointed to positions in the army since April 24 last, with their rank and the States from which they come.

Mr. Lacey of Iowa introduced a bill providing that soldiers in the service of the United States, either in the United States or elsewhere, who do not nursuant to a State law vote for members of Congress, may for the purpose of voting for Representatives, choose their own election boards, cast their votes and make return thereof to the proper State official, by whom they shall be counted for the candidates the same as if cast within the district.

THRASHED AND THEN FINED. Pate of the Hawalian "Prince Cupid" Who Insulted the American Plag.

HONOLULU, May 25, via San Francisco, June oundly thrashed recently by Harry Klemmel. soundly thrashed recently by an American officer in Company C, Hawaiian National Guzze, for insulting the American flag, was fixed \$25 this morning for disturbing the peace in connection with the affair, Klemmel got the same fine.

Women to Aid the Navat Militia.

The women of Staten Island organized on Tuesday the Richmond Auxiliary of the Woman's Patriotic Relief Association. officers elected are: President, Mrs. Charles A Carroll; Vice-President, Mrs. George Johnson; Secretary, Mrs. Julius Smith; Treasurer, Mrs. A. W. Lozier; Executive Board, Mrs. Eggna, Mrs. Joseph Branch, Mrs. Charles Harlow. The special object of the work of the auxiliary s to provide for the need and comfort of the nen of the naval reserve. A garden party and dance will be given at the residence of the President, 330 Richmond Terrace, on Saturday, June 25, to raise funds for this purpose.

lilinois Navai Reserve at Key West. KEY WEST, Fla., June 1 .- Two hundred and nineteen members of the Illinois naval reserve arrived to-night on the Mascotte. They were sent to the receive ship Lancaster, whonce they will be taken offill other ships complements. The officers are Lieuts. John H. Porter and S. W. Hunt, and Ensign H. H. Hunt. This makes a total of 425 men brought from Illinois to this station within a week.

Suicide Because Her Son Went to War. LYNN, Mass., June 1.-Because her son had determined to culist for the war, Mrs. Jennie McGee of this city, a widow, drank carbolic seld during the night, from the effects of which she died this morning. She was 61 years old.

Troop CC Mustered In.

The newly formed Troop CC, organized to take the place of Troop C, now encamped in The beginning of the war was the acme of that sectional hate which had been growing and increasing in bitterness for twenty years. The North had no love for the South, and the South had no respect for the North, The conflict was inevitable; it was recoperable. The well looked not, and while a rebel could not, as he thought at the beginning, wipe out five Yankess' the se-Virginia, was mustered in last night in the

THE WAR REVENUE BILL

SOME PROGRESS MADE WITH IT IN THE SENATE VESTERDAY.

The Gorman Substitute Impecing a Tax on the Green Receipts of Certain Corporations E Defonted, 26 to 26-An Amendment Imposing a Tax on the Green Receipts of Petro leum and Sugar Refining Companies In Agreed To, 83 to 26-The Amendment for a Stamp Tax on Bills of Lading and Telegraph and Telephone Messages Is Also Agreed To

WASHINGTON, June 1 .- In the Senate this morning a bill was reported from the Commitce on Public Lands and was passed, providing that where a settler on the public lands under the Homestead law shall enlist, or be actually meased in the army or navy during the existing war, his service shall be, in the administra tion of the Homestead law, construed as equivaent to residence and cultivation for the sam ength of time.

The War Revenue measure was taken up at 11:15, and Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) addressed the Senate on the subject of himetalism and in advocacy of an amendment of which

se had given notice, in these words: "And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States not to commit the country nore thoroughly to the gold standard, but that the efforts of the Government in all its branches should be steadily directed to secure and maintain the use of silver as well as gold as standard noney, with the free coinage of both under a system of bimetallism which will insure the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, furnish a sufficient volume of metallic maney and give immunity to the world of trade from violent fluctuations in exchange."

He said that while he would not vote for an saue of legal tender notes now, and would vote for an issue of bonds, he would support the proposition for the coinage of the silver seign orage in the Treasury. He reviewed the legis lative history of bimetallism for the last twenty years and exhibited the inconsistency of such Republican leaders as President McKinley, ex-Senator Sherman and Senator Allison, who while now single gold standard men, had in the past sustained by their votes and their speeches he principle of the equality of gold and silver as the money metals of the country. He also read a letter from himself to President McKin ley, dated Sept. 21, 1897, calling attention to the views against silver expressed by Secretary of the Treasury Gage and Director of the Mint

Preston, and saying: "If utterances like those of Secretary Gage and Director Preston go unrepudiated by you. it will be impossible to secure success for the mission of the envoys for an international agree nent. The greatest difficulty they are meet ing is the concerted outcries that public men with professions of a wish to restore bimetal lism on their lips, are at heart, far from wishing success to the cause they appear to acquiesc in or advocate. Will you ward off a fatal blov which is being given in the name of your Ad ministration, or, if not, will you not withdraw the envoys, frankly assume the responsibility of formally abandoning the bimetallic plank of the St. Louis platform and let us take the consequences! Better this sad result than that the movement should be secretly or openly stabbed to death by Republicans under your

To that letter Mr. Chandler said he had re-

stated it is the training of the proposed of the hope that by a substantially unanimous vote the declaration proposed in his amendment should be made without delay.

Mr. Hear (kep., Mass.) said he was generally in accord with Mr. Chandler's desire for the establishment of international bimetallism, but he repelled in Indignant terms a statement made by Mr. Chandler to the effect that the Supreme Court had been "packed" for the purpose of reversing the decision against the constitutionality of the lagal tender issue, and denounced it as being "as vile a slander as ever thrust up its dirty head from the stump." Mr. Hoar recalled the circumstances leading to the appointment of Justices Strong and Bradley to show that the question of the logal tender decision had nothing whatever to do with it, and he referred to statements by President Grant. Secretary of State Fish, and Attorney-General Hoar in refutation of such a charge.

Mr. Chandler disclaimed any purpose to reflect on President Grant or Attorney-General Hoar in connection with the legal tender decision. He had merely referred to the subject for the purpose of showing that if it was important then to uphold the right of Congress to make paper a legal tender, it was of equal importance now to uphold the same right in regard to silver money.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) and Mr. Bate (Deil), Tenn.) were the next speakers, the former in denunciation of the adherents of the single gold standard, and the latter is opposition to the proposed issue of bonds, the effect of which would be, he said, to fasten on the pec-

single gold standard, and the latter is opposi-tion to the proposed issue of bonds, the effect of which would be, he said, to fasten on the peo-ple of the United States the sharkles which they were striking off the people of Cuba. Air. German (Dem., Md.) withdrew his amend-ment, providing for the taxation of transporta-tion and other corporations, and said that he would offer it at another stage and in such form that he might have, direct yets upon it form that he might have .. direct vots mon it.
Mr Ailison (Rep., Ia.), in charge of the bill,
reported some formal amendments, which were

Mr Allison (Rep., Ia.), in charge of the bill, reported some formal amendments, which were agreed to. Among them was the striking out of the words in the first section "from and after the passage of this act." The proviso allowing a discount of 7½ per cent. on sales of beer stamps is modified by the insertion of the words "by collectors to brewers." In the section as to special taxes the words "on and after first July, 1898," are inserted.

The paragraph as to bankers is changed by making it read "bankers using or employing a capital not exceeding \$25,000 shall pay \$50; when using or employing a capital exceeding \$25,000, \$100; for every additional thousand dollars in excess of \$25,000, \$2, and in estimating capital surplus shall be included. The amount of such capital tax shall be computed on the basis of capital and surplus of the preceding fiscal year.

The paragraph as to insurance agents is made to read; "insurance agents shall pay \$12. Every person, firm, or company having an office or place of business, who shall not as agent, &c., shall be regarded as an insurance agent, In the paragraph as to tobacco, disarettes, and shuff, the House tax of 12 cents a pound is retained. The tax on cigars is made \$3.00 a thousand, and the provision is changed so as to read "that, in addition to the quantity of souff and tobacco in packages, there may be packages thereof containing 1% and 3% ounces." In the read "that, in addition to the quantity of snuff and tobacco in packages, there may be packages thereof containing 14, and 3% ounces. In the paragraph as to tobacco desiers and manufacturers, the words are added, "the amount of such annual tax to be computed on the basis of annual sales for the preceding year. The succeeding paragraph is made to read: "Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales shall not exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay \$6; where the annual sales exceed 50,000, and do not exceed 100,000 pounds, \$12, over 100,000 pounds, \$24."

The committee amendment striking out the tax on dealers in tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed \$10,000 was agreed to. In the other tobacco and cigar paragraphs weight was substituted for value.

The various other committee amendment as to tobacco and cigars. &c., were agreed to. The

to tobacco and cigars, &c., were agreed to. The date on which the use of achesive stamps is re-quired was left blank. Section 11, as to the method for the cancellation of stamps, was The paragraph as to stamps on medicinal preparations was amended so as to extend the exemption to medicines compounded by druggists or pharmacists for selling to dealers only. The tax on money orders was restricted to original domestic money orders issued by the flower-ment.

original domestic money orders issued by the Government. The committee amendment applying to stamps on bills of hading, telegraph messages, &c., having been reached. Mr. dorman (Dem., Md.) moved as a substitute for it his amendment taxing transportation and telegraph corporations, &c., a quarter of one per cent. on all equal gross receipts in excess of \$250,000.

Mr. Pettigrew (Silver Rep., S. D.) opposed Mr. Gorman's amendment because it did not apply to all the gress receipts of the corporations in question, and because under it large corporations would split up late several parts, each keeping its gross receipts below \$250,000.

The vote was taken on Mr. Gorman's substitute, and it was rejected—yeas, 27; mays, 34—as follows:

YEAR-Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Cannon, Cock VRAN-Baron, Bate, Berry, BUTIER, OARDON, Cock-rell, Bruist, Faulinger, Gorman, Gray, Hantis, Jung-(Ark), Kyla, McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Murphy, Nelson, Prace, Perkin, Kouch, Stewart, Sullivan, Tilinus, Turiey, Turpie, and White-T. Narn-Aldrich, Allion, Baker, Burrowa, Caffery, Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cullion, Davis, Deboe, Fair-banks, Fornker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, His, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley, Lindery, M. Enery, McMillen, Hautle, Mitchell, Pettigrew, Flatt (Conn.), Pritcherd, Proctor, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Weimore, and Woi-cott-34. olit -38. (Republicans in reman, Democrats in Italics, and opposits in small capitals.)

Mr. Pettigrew then offered Mr. Gorman's amendment, changed so as to make the tax one-naif of 1 percent, on all gross receipts of such Corporation.

Mr. Mantle (Rep., Mon.) moved to amend the amendment by reducing the tax to one-tourth of 1 per cent., and that was agreed to.

Mr. Pettigrew's amendment was then rejected year, 25; nays, 36 as follows: Tils-Flaces, Bois, Serry, RFLES, Cannon, Carter, Children, Cockrell, Daniel, Goroun, Hanns, Jones (Ark.), Nelauris, Mallory, Mantis, Martin, Murphy, Pusco, Petilgrew, Roach, Strwant, Suilicus, Tiliman, Paries, Turpte and White-ES.

Nava-Aldrich, Allison, Haker, Burrows, Coffey, Chandler, Chark Culiotts, Devis, Deloo, Fairbunia, Faulkner, Foraker, Frye, Galilager, Gasr, Grey, Hale,

Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawler, KTIE, Lindsey, McEn-ery, McHillan, Nucolell, Moleon, Perkins, Piati (Conn.), Pritcherf, Protice, Rewell, Shoup, Spooner, Wetmore and Wolcoti-Sci. (Republicans in roman, Democrats in Stallos and Populate in small capitals.)

Populies in small espitals.)

The committee amendment for a stamp tax on bills of lading, telephone and telegraph messages, &c., was agreed to.

Mr. White (Deut., Cal.) offered an amendment imposing a tax of one-quarter of one per cent, on the gross receipts (in excess of \$250.000) of companies engaged in the refining of petroleum and sugar and on pipe line companies.

This amendment was agreed to—reas,33; nays, 26. It takes the place of the committee amendment No. 177 (excise taxes on persons, firms, companies, and corporations). The following is the vote in detail:

Taxs—Bacon, Baker, Bats, Berry, Botizz, Cannon.

the vote in detail:

TRAN-Boson, Baker, Bais, Berry, Botlen, Cannon, Carler, Chillon, Cochrell, Cullom, Daniel, Faudher, Gorman, Groy, Harrin, Jones (Ark.), Ktl. Lindauy, Ballory, Mantle, Martin, Mitchell, Murphy, Pasco, Parkins, Pstugraw, Ronch, Bitwart, Sulfivan, Tillman, Turfey, Turpic, and White-BS, MATS-Aldrich, Allison, Cafery, Chandler, Clark, Davis, Deboe, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hale, Hanns, Hansbrough, Hawley, McMullan, Nelson, Plats (Comb.), Proctor, Sawell, Shoup, Speener, and Wetmore-RS, (Resublicans in roman, Democrats in italics, and Populists in small capitals.)

At this point the bill was laid aside and after an executive session the Senate at 6:25 P. M. adjourned till to-merrow at 11 A. M.

MOBILE TRANSPORTS READY. Prebability That the Troops There Will He

Moved Toward Cubs Scon. MOBILE, Ala., June 1.-There seems to be no doubt now that there will be an embarkation of troops from this port in a few days, although it is impossible to get any official statement to this effect. The last of the transports coaled this morning and all took on their water supply and then shifted up to the Mobile and Ohio and Louisville and Nashville docks. This afternoon the loading of provisions and ammunition into these transports began, and from this it seems evident that they will get away

from Mobile in a day or two. About the corps and division headquarters at the camp of the Fourth Army Corps there is maintained the strictest secrecy as to the move ment of troops, and all those who ought to know, and, no doubt, do know, say that there have been no orders received for the moving of any of the troops at the camp. Still, the members of the Third and Twentieth Infantry and of the Second Cavalry openly tell all who in-quire of them that they have been placed on waiting orders, and that they are likely to be

ordered to move at any moment. It is also known that there have been seventy days' rations issued to the four troops of cavalry and the two regiments of infantry. Most of this has been taken on board the transports. It is also reported on good authority that the United States cruiser Monawk has been spoken outside of Mobile bar, and is cruising in that neighborhood. The torpedo boat Dupont, which had her stern stove in by r collision in the harbor of Key West and which is now here having the damage repaired, will most likely complete her repairs in time to form one of the convoy for the trans

ports. Two hundred recruits arrived here to-day from Atlanta for the Eleventh Regiment, To night the last troop of the Fifth Cavalry, which comes from Texas, arrived in this city and will be taken out to camp in the morning. The First Regiment, Louisiana Volunteers, arrived from New Orleans and were taken out to the camp, but they will remain in their cars to night and will pitch their tents in the morning just west of the Second Regiment. It is said to b probable that Gen. Coppinger will leave here in command of the first embarkation of troops from this port for Cuba.

BROOKLYN MILITIA.

Col. Britton of the 114th Makes a Number o

Recruiting is progressing at the Eighth avenue armory, which is now occupied by the 114th Regiment. Col. Edward E. Britton expects to have his command fully recruited in a few days, He has made these appointments: Col. Edward Fackner, formerly of the Thirteenth Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; First Lieut, James T Ashley of the disbanded Thirteenth Regiment, to be Major; Major J. Howard Ackerman ormerly of the Thirteenth Regiment, and James B. Bateman of the disbanded Thir eenth Regiment to be Battalion Adjutants; Hospital Steward Charles H. Jones of the Third Battery to be assistant surgeon, and First Sergeant Herbert E. Mann of the Seventh Regiment and Private F. H. Svenson of the Twenty-third Regiment will be Lieutenants of Company A. Col. Britton has established recruiting headquarters at 13 Willoughby stree and 179 Remsen strept. He intends to take into his command a number of the former mem bers of the Thirteenth Regiment, who are disinclined to reculist under Col. Luscomb.

Col. Luscomb is finding considerable difficulty in reorganizing the Thirtcenth. When he began the work three weeks ago he expected to week, but he has succeeded in getting only Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Lieut. Thomas 3. Austen, Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice, have resigned their commissions.

TOPEKA MAY BE READY SOON Pronounced a Very Good Ship-The Chicago and Atlanta Painted.

Work at the pavy yard in Brooklyn on the Topeka, which came from England about a month ago in an incomplete condition, would not appear to have been greatly hurried. A lot of small changes have been made to bring her nto conformity with the ideas of our naval officers as to capability. From the outside these changes do not appear to have gone much beyond a scaling up of portholes here and there and a change of plates around the gun positions. Her guns are none of them mounted. It was given out at the office of the commandant of the yard yesterday that the Topeka would be ready for service in two weeks and that she had een found to be a very good ship.

The Atlanta and the Chicago have begun to show outward signs of the months of work that has been done on them. The painting of both of them with their first war coat was begun vesterday. The instant transformation from what looked like rusty, ramshackle old masses of scrap iron to clean-cut, flerce-looking war were privileged to see them.

The Badger, with her crew of New Jersey naval reserves, went from the Morgan Iron Works to the navy yard during the day and was tied up at the cob dock. Three very wickedooking rapid-fire guns stick their neses out of either side of her bow. These are the only guns visible on her. She will take on coal, stores and ammunition and sail as soon as may be.

SPANIARDS AFTER MEAT.

t Is Said They Are Trying to Smuggie Cattle and Grain Out of Mexico. MEXICO CITY, June 1.-It is reported that gents of the Spanish Government are buying

of the country in tramp steamers which will endeaver to run the Cuban blockade. The matter will be looked into by the Government, which is determined to maintain strict seutrality. The Spaniards are working very secretly in the matter.

cattle and grain here, hoping to smuggle it out

Mexico has begun the export of wheat to Europe.

get transportation to Spain. Capt. Cenija of the

Robert T. Lincoln's Son-in-Law Enlists.

DES MOINES, Is., June 1 .- Warren Beckwith

in the Iowa Guard for the purpose of going to

litta is with the party.

RITA'S PASSENGERS BOUND HERE thirty-nine Spaniards Captured Off Porto Rice Will Arrive To-Day. CHARLESTON, S. C., June 1. - Thirty-nine Span

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. ards, the crew and passengers captured with the Spanish steamship Rita off Porto Rico or May 8, will arrive in New York to-morrow on the Clyde liner Seminole. The party is con San Roque. signed to the Austro-Hungarian Consul-General and is in charge of United States Marshal Mel Cuiversal Peace Union in a New Home. ton of South Carolina. The Spaniards have been released and will arrange in New York to

the baseball player, who cloped with the daugh-ter of Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago, has enlisted

SPAIN'S SILVER CRISIS.

THE PERIL OF THE BANK OF SPAIN ALARMS THE COUNTRY.

I the Bank Connet Assist the Gavernment the War Must Ston-Crowds Flocking to the Bank to Exchange Notes for Silver-Merole Efforts to Step the Panic-The Tebneco Menopely Will Be Asked to Advance a Year's Rent-Other Desperate Expedients.

MADRID, June 1.-The silver crisis and especially the position of the Bank of Spain are coming to be considered more serious than a possible defeat by the enemy, as inability on the part of the bank to assist the Government will involve the abandonment of the war.

Special Cable Despatch to THE Sec.

Financiers are gravely concerned over the outlook. A great number of persons, many of them women, were flocking to the bank all day to change notes, which represent their savings, fearing that the notes will shortly be subjected to a discount when presented.

This run is draining the bank of its silver, and, unless the panic is checked, the Government will likely be compelled to resort to a forced currency in the form of notes of small denominations.

The outlook does not deter speculators, who yesterday despatched several cart loads of silver from Madrid to Lisbon for the purpose of forestalling the law against the export of the

The press and financiers condemn Schor Puigcerver's proposal to issue notes for less than 25 pesetas. They believe that the best remedy would be to curtail the operations with the bank, thus permitting of a largely reduced note issue.

In addition to the new internal loan Seffor Puigcerver intends to ask the tobacco monopoly to advance a year's rent, which is 95,000,000 pesetas. In the event of a further loan operation being necessary the Minister of Finance will appeal to the Spanish money markets before attempting to float an exterior loan.

HONOLULU DISAPPOINTED.

She Arranged to Lavishly Entertain Our Troops Before Their Arrival.

HONOLULU, May 25, via San Francisco, June .- This morning the streets of Honolulu presented a gayer appearance than ever before in the city's history. The streets and residences everywhere were decked in red, white and blue in honor of the soldiers who were expected to-day on the transports City of Peking and City of Sydney. A steamship had brought the news that the Charleston had left San Francisco or May 12 and the transports on the 15th or 16th.

Disappointment was keen when night came and no vessels arrived. The decorations for the most part have been removed and Honolulu ha resumed her usual appearance. Over \$5,000 had been subscribed in three days, and money was still pouring into the entertainment fund. Thousands of pounds of cold meats and doll cacles of every description provided for the soldiers are now in cold storage. For four days past business has been practically at a stand still. Every hall in the city had been engaged for the entertainments, which had been pro jected on a scale far more extensive than ever before attempted on the islands.

SPANISH LOOKOUTS ON THE SEA The Detroit Tries Vainly to Overtake a Sup pesed Spanish Auxillary.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 1,-The reported pres ace in these waters of two Spanish auxiliary cruisers appears to be true. Last night while the Detroit was steaming along with all lights out, a steamship was made out outlined agains the sky, and in the moonlight was discovered to have a black hull and light-colored smoke stacks, the chief characteristics of the converted Spanish merchantmen.

The Detroit immediately, under full steam, set out in pursuit, but the suspicious steamer was fast and readily escaped. This is supposed to have been one of the two ships which have been cruising around Key West for the last few days. A sharp lookout is being kept by the vessels in the harbor and the fort, and swift warship will pursue if they show up again. No trouble from them is anticipated, a heir armament is necessarily small. The only thing they could harm in the navy would be one of the smaller vessels of the mosquito fleet.

IS THE ALFONSO XIII. OURS? An Unconfirmed Report That the Mt. Pau

KEY WEST, June 1 .- It is reported here that Commodore Watson, in charge of the block ading squadron off Havana, has received word that the big Spanish troopship Alfonso XIII, has been captured off the eastern coast of Cuba by the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, formerly the American liner. The story told here is that the troopship tried her utmost to get away, but the speed o the St. Paul was too great and the Alfonso XIII. was compelled to surrender. The St Paul, it is reported, fired seventeen shots, however, before the Spanish flag was hauled down.

There are 1,300 Spanish soldiers aboard the Alfonso XIII. She also carries a great amount of supplies for the Spanish Army. Up to a late hour this evening the report has not been con firmed.

TO SERVE ON THE CELTIC. Capt. Seccombe, Formerly of the Cephalonia, to Go Inte Our Navy.

Capt. William S. Seccombe will report to Admiral Bunce at the Brooklyn Navy Yard today, probably as executive officer of the United States auxiliary cruiser Celtic. Capt. Seccombe is English born and for several

years was Captain of the Cunard steamer Cephaonis, running out of Boston. When the Cephalonia went ashore in the Irish Channel in a fog Capt. Seccombe lost his command and, coming to America, became a naturalized citizen and went into business in Boston. He was an officer of the royal naval reserve and at the outbreak of the war offered his services, passed the examinations and was commissioned in the United

WEYLER AT SANTANDER. The Citizens Vociferously Cheer "the Modest General.

Special Cable Desputch to THE BUR. LONDON, June 2.-A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Madrid says that Gen. Weyler arrived at Santander on Tuesday. Thousands of the residents of the city met him at the station and gave him an ovation.

Later enthusiastic crowds surrounded his

botel and refused to leave until he appeared in a balcony, when he was vociferously cheered, the favorite cry being "Long live the modest General." Similar enthusiasm was manifeated at every station on his journey to Santander.

STONED BY SPANIARDS. Gen. Richardson and Another Englishman

MADRID, June 1,-It is reported here that a nob of Spaniards stoned Gen, Richardson, commander of the artillery at Gibraltar, and another Englishman while they were walking at

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Hag and baggage, the Universal Peace Union departed from its home n State House Row to-day, to take up quartors at 1305 Arch street. Director of Public Safety Riter. Chief of the Bureau of City Property Elsenhower, and Chief Haddock of the Bureau of Building Inspectors were on hand at Fifth and Chestnut streets this morning, and arrangements were made to turn the keys of the rooms over to the city's representative as soon as the last wagonload of furniture was taken away. JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

PRESIDENT OF THE DEPUTIES. After an Uprear, Deschanel Declines to Accep

Special Cable Despatch to Tax Sun. Parts, June 1,-The Chamber of Deputies to day elected M. Paul Deschapel, third Vice-President and member for Eure at Loir, President of

the Chamber, M. Deschanel's election was secured by a majority of one vote. The floor and galleries of the chamber were growded, and intense excitament prevailed. M. Deschanel was virtually the Government's can-

didate, which accentuates his defeat of M. Brissen for the Presidency. M. Drumont, the Anti-Semite Deputy, who was reflected for Algiers, interrupted the opening speech of M. Boysset, the dean of the cham per, indulged in a tirade against the Jews, and

urged the institution of radical reforms.

M. Deschanel received 277 votes and M. Brisson 276. The Extreme Left disputed the election of M. Deschanel, alleging that some of the ballots had been lost. M. Poincare, Second Vice-President, who was it the chair, sustained the validity of the election, and a furious tu-multensued, making it impossible to proclaim the result.

M. Deschanel be annulled. During the succeed ing hour thirty successive orators occupied the tribune, not one of whom was able to pronounce single word that could be heard because of the unceasing howling and pounding of deaks. The chair was finally compelled to suspend the

M. Bourgeois demanded that the election of

When the sitting was resumed M. Deschanel declined, in the circumstances, to accept the Presidency and requested a new election. This was acceded to and the House adjourned. The election will be held to-morrow.

ITALY'S NEW MINISTRY.

The Selections of Rudini for Various Posts Made Knewn Semt-Officially.

Special Cable Peapatch to Tun Sun. ROME, June 1.- The new Ministry formed by he Marquis di Rudini has not been gazetted, but the list that has been current twenty-four hours has been confirmed semi-officially. Prof. Luzzatti, Minister of the Treasury; Signor Branca, Minister of Finance, and Gen. di San Marzano, Minister of War, will remain in the new Cabinet. Admiral Canevaro has been recalled from Crete and he will accept the Ministry of Marine, Signor Capelli, a member of the Champer of Deputies, who was secre-tary of Signor Robilant when the latter was at the head of the Foreign Office, will suc seed Marquis Visconti-Venosta as Minister of Foreign Affairs. There are some doubts whether the new Government will command a majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

SUES FOR \$20,000 DAMAGES.

Georgetown Merchant Alleges Slands Against Persons who Called Him a Spaniard. WASHINOTON, June 1.-Charles Lozano, nerchant of Georgetown, entered suit in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for \$10,000 damages, alleging slander against Adolph Lichtenstein, and a similar suit for th same amount against Mrs. Jane Tribbey. The basis of the suits is the charge that both Lichtenstein and Mrs. Tribbey referred to Lozano as a Spaniard. Lozano is the secretary and treasurer of the Lozano Dry Goods Company of Georgetown, and acts as general manager o the store. Lichtenstein is the senior partner in another and rival store. Mrs. Tribbey is the wife of a wealthy jeweller of Georgetown, Losano charges that in April Lichtenstein referred to Lozano in the presence of several others as Spaniard, and said that he had decorated his store with Spanish flags. In May it is charged that Mrs. Tribbev said to some of her friends that she did not see why they traded with a

spaniard, referring to Lozano.

In his bill of complaint Lozano sets forth that, owing to the present war with Spain, there is a very bitter feeling in Washington and the United States against citizens of Spain, and that the term Spaniard is used as a term of reproach, and indicates contempt. He says that it was applied to him with the intention of hurting the says that the says that it was applied to him with the intention of hurting the says that the says that the says that it was applied to him with the intention of hurting the says that the says tha it was applied to him with the intention of hurting his business, and that many people have been prevented from trading with him, believing him to be a Spauish sympathizer. As a result the value of his services to his employers has been diminished greatly. Little children have taken up the matter and cluster about the door of his store and cry "Spaniard!" at him, to his great mental distress and the detriment of his business. He avers that he was born in America, and of American parents a fact that is America and of American parents, a fact that is well known to the defondants. He says that he has great love for his country, and that he is greatly distressed by the reports that he is a Spaniard and a Spanish sympathizer.

ustria Establishes a Consular Agency a Hagleton, Pa.

WASHINGTON, June 1 .- As a result of the killing of Hungarians at Hazleton, Pa., by a sheriff's posse, the Government of Austria-Hungary has tablished a consular agency at Hazloton Johann Nemeth has been recognized by President McKinley as the representative of Austria-Hungary. His jurisdiction will extend over the countles of Schuyikill, Luxerne, Carbon, Lacka-wanna, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Ly-coming and Columbia, where large numbers of Hungarians reside.

Postmasters Nominated.

WASHINGTON, June 1.-The President to-day sent the following nominations of Postmasters New York-Milo B. Greene, Alfred; George L. Davis.

Hungarians reside.

onda. New Jersey—George A. Van Giesen, Montelair, Pennsylvania—George F. Stackpole, Lewistown L. Bixter, Ephrala. Lampahire—F. H. Ackerman, Bristol: George L. Exeter. (. Julian, Exeter.

Massachusetts—Althamer E. Chamberlain, Hollison: Thomas A. Hills, Leominster; Elbridge Nash, outh Weymouth.

Connecticut—Glies P. Lecrenier, Modus.

The aged woman who was found wandering aimlessly in Brooklyn a few nights ago and was sent to jail was yesterday identified as the widow of Major Henry Weldon, a Confederate widow of histor Henry Wedden, a confecturace officer. Major Weldon died several years ago while engaged in a law suit for the recovery of some of his property in the South, and his widow has since been dependent on oid friends for support. She was yesterday sent lack to the home in Williamsburg from which she strayed and which she shared with an aged sister.

George Cordick, 54 years old, of 559 Henderson street, Jersey City, was killed by a train last night at the Henderson street crossing of the Eric Railroad. Cordick, who was a flagman, stepped on the track while waving his flar at two women as a warning not to cross, and was struck by the locomotive of an east-bound passenger train. He had been a flagman twenty-five years. His son James was killed at the same crossing two years.

same crossing two years ago. Postmaster Goodale Indicted.

William J. Goodale, who was arrested recently on a charge of embezzling money order funds while Postmaster at Queens, L. I., was indicted yesterday by the United States Grand Jury in Brooklyn. He was arraigned before Judge Thomas, pleaded not guilty, and was held, Amos H. Gray, a letter carrier attached to the Greenpoint Station, was also indicted for steal-ing money from letters.

Knocked Off His Wagon by a Trolley Car. John H. Smith of Hidgewood and Norwood avenues, Brooklyn, while driving a wagon is Fulton street yesterday was run into at Wil liams place by car 622 of the Fulton street line. He was knocked out of the wagon and fell on his head, His scalp was cut, his left ankle dis located and his back burt.

Dead Bedy Found in the North River. William Hayes, night watchman on the Penn sylvania Railroad pier at the foot of West

Thirty eighth street, found the body of a male child, 6 months old, in the North River at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A towel was wrapped around the body. It was sent to the Morgue. No Smoking Cars on the Bridge. The contract between the bridge authorities

and the two Brooklyn elevated railroads in

regard to their operations on the structure, which are soon to begin, call for the abandonment of smoking cars. They also provide that no passengers shall be allowed on the front platforms.

In the General Sessions yesterday John Prosecr pleaded guilty to a charge of foloniously obtaining the signature of the City Trust, hafe beposit and surety Company of Philadelphia on the representa-tion that he owned property in Brooklyn valued at \$8,000. Judge Newburger immediately sentenced him to six months' imprisonment in the pentientiary.

The dictionary is full of adjectives we might use in telling of our \$14 Blue Serge Suits, but we prefer the wearers will find out each good point, remember it-and come again, Black Serges at the same price.

Straw Hat time here. Our leaders are out-low crowns, narrow brims with black and blue ribbed bands, \$1.50, \$2, \$3.

HACKETT, | Broadway, Corner 13th, CARHART Corner Canal, Near Chambers, & CO.



12 CORTLANDT ST. ROUGH BRAID SAILORS,
1.49, worth 2.55,
FINE BRAID SAILORS,
Of English Split Straw with
double brim. Quality beltas
than others and No per confchesper. MEN'S SHOES.

The 3.50 and 4.00 2.19
Russets at a still here. Russet Calf
of Putty color and Light
Havana at 8.29.

Patent Leather Oxfords, 8, 98,

CARPET CLEANSING. Largest in the World. Every Detail. 1854 B'way, N. Y., 1938 Bedford Av., B'klyneg Eric and 5th Sts., Jersey City. Telephone, Storage Warehouses and Meving Vans.

SHOT HIS WIFE FOUR TIMES. Hrs. John Sweeney Mortally Wounded by Moy

Drunken Husband. Jehn Sweeney, a city laborer of Mount Vernon, while in a drunken rage last night shot and mortally wounded his wife Mary, When Sweeney went home from his work he began to call for his wife. Her parents, who lived with him, told him that she had gone out for a walk. He stood on the back porch and cursed his wife. While he was shouting there his wife came into the back yard. He drew a revolver and fired six shots, four of which struck Mrs. Sweeney in the breast and abdomen. When she fell Sweeney ran. He was caught by some of the neighbors in the back room of Vogeler's saloen and held until Policeman Ember came for him with the patrol wagon. On the way to the station Sweeney attacked Ember and was roughly handled. The hospital surgeons said that Mrs. Sweeney could not live through the night.

INJURED BY A RUNAWAY.

Pereman Ryan of Engine S and His Dasghter Bun Down in Second Avenue. A runaway horse swept down Second avenue yesterday at noon scattering people right and left. At Fifty-fifth street a man leading a ittle girl by the hand got in the way and were knocked down. The man was Assistant Forceman Edward F. Ryan of Engine 8, who was taking his little daughter Alice to school from their home at 336 East Fifty-fifth street. Both were badly hurt. Mr. Ryan sustained contu-sions of the bead and spine. The child's left foot and knee were crushed. Policeman Keya caught the runaway horse farther down the street.

Hishop Turner's African Girl Protege. ATLANTA, Ga., June 1.-Bishop Henry M. Turner of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, who has just returned from Africa, brought with him Adelaide Tantal, a full-blooded African girl, who lived at Lesseyton, thirty miles from Johannesburg. Miss Tantsi can talk Zulu and Dutch with equal facility. It is Bishor Turner's intention to employ her at present at clerk. She is very intelligent, but he will at the same time administer training which is calculated to transform her into a missionary.

20 Years in Jail for a Boy Murderer.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1 .- Samuel Henderson he 15-year-old lad who was convicted two months ago of murder in the second degree for months ago of murder in the second degree for killing Percy Lockyer, a five-year-old child, on Jan. 14 last, was sentenced to-day to twenty years imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentary. A strong effort was made by the Common wealth to secure a conviction of murder in the first degree, which would have carried with it capital punishment or life imprisonment. The mark however failed to serve on surphing has jury, however, failed to agree on anything

second degree.

Is Sago a Chasen Freeholder ! TRENTON, N. J., June 1 .- Alfred G. Sage of Englewood, Bergen county, began suit to-day in the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus in the Supreme Court or a writ or mandamus to compel the Bergen County Board of Chosen Freeholders to recognize him as a member of the board, representing the new borough of Englewood Cliffs. Sage was elected to the of-fice in March, but the board declined to recog-

A Buffalo Man's Death in San Francisco.

San Francisco, June 1 .- Langford Spencer Reating of Buffalo, N. Y., died to-day in the County Hospital. He was the son of a Buffalo millionaire, and left home some months ago on account of his Crinking habits. He came to San Francisco, took the Keeley cure, relapsed, and was taken to the County Hospital on May & after a particularly hard bout. Longshoremen Strike in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1,-About 1,000 longshoremen struck in this city to-day for an ad vance of pay. The Stevedores' Association mea and resolved to resist the demands of the men and resolved to resist the demands of the mea and to raise a fund to fight them. The mea demand double pay for working on Sundays and holidays and a day and a half's pay for night work. At present, they say, they get 20 cents an hour for day work, 25 cents an hour for night work, and 30 cents an hour for Sun-day work, which, they say, is an average of 20 per cent, less than the rates paid in New York, Boston, and Baltimore.

Singer Sawing Machine Pactory Strike.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 1.-When the Singer ewing machine factory whistle blew this morning all the employees gathered at the gates and refused to allow them to open. The local manager addressed the employees without effect. The strike was precipitated by seven operators of band saws demanding an increase. The rest of the employees are standing by them. The cases for all Singer machines are made here, and the strike now involves 1,000 men.

Carpenters to Hold Their Convention More. The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which has 800 unions throughout the country and a membership of nearly 60,000, will hold a convention in this city in September,

The Pivot Clip

FOR EYEGLASSES.

A triumph in Eyeglass Construction, Can be adjusted with absolute nicety to any irregularity of features,

EXPERT FRAME FITTING. & B. Meyrowitz

OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTION WORK,

TWO TWO OBS door cast of 4th Ave. iffet. B'way and out Acc.